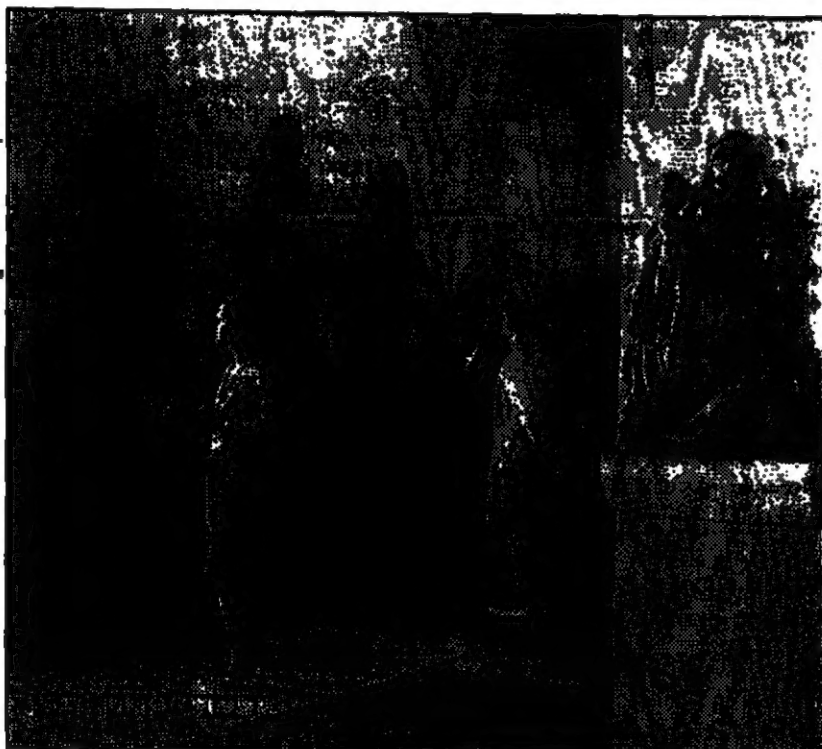
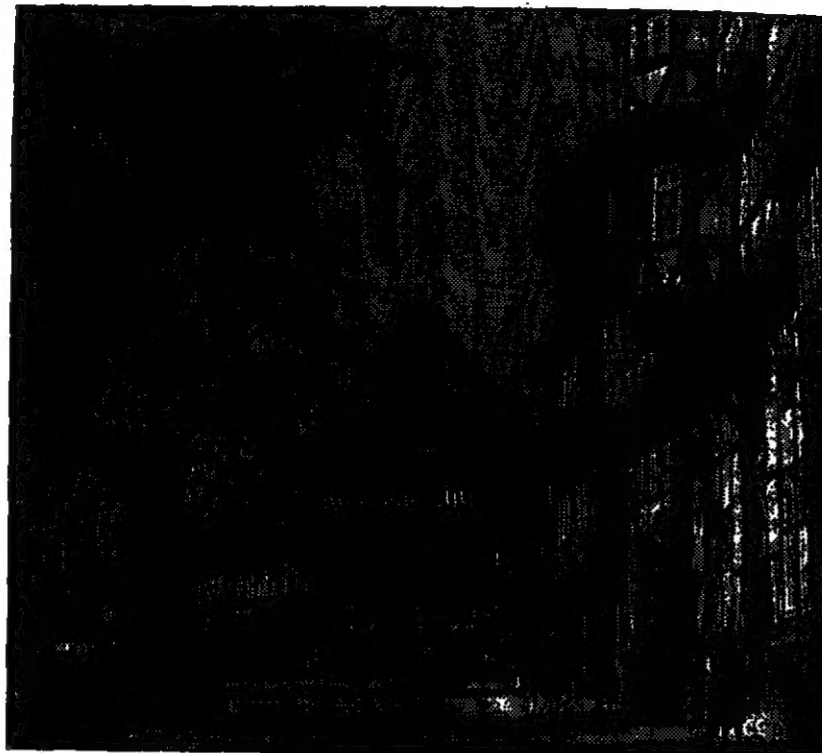
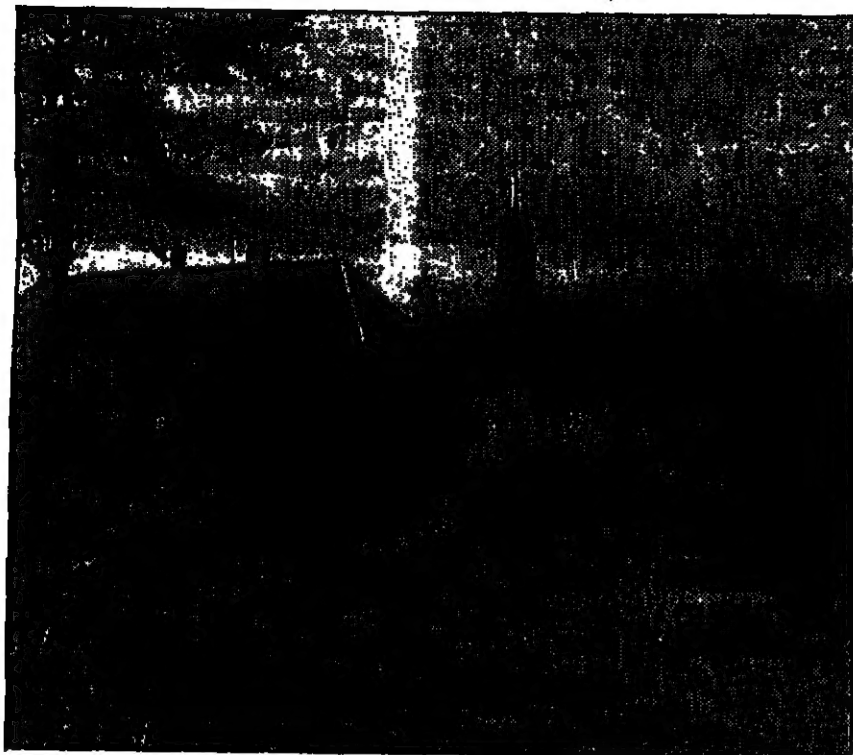


There are many good reasons for a holiday in Germany



What springs to mind when the names West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany are mentioned? Streamlined cars and perfect traffic systems, production lines in factories. Great names in the worlds of art, literature and music?

Of course, but one also thinks of the joy in living, of celebrated places and castles, of pulsating city life and the romantic half-timbered houses in sleepy towns, of strolling through secluded forests alone, of invigorating river trips, of adventure and relaxation from the seashores to the mountains. Whoever you are - whether you travel light or heavy, whether you

are an explorer or an aesthete interested in serious art or bldnls, romanticist or realist - Germany is happy to welcome you. One does not always realise that a holiday in Germany need not be

expensive. Whether he wants to spend 20 DM or 100 DM a day, the holiday maker can be accommodated here. See you soon in the Federal Republic of Germany!

Holidays in Germany:

Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus
D 6 Frankfurt/M., Beethovenstr. 69

I would like to get to know the Federal Republic of Germany. Please, send me your general brochure.

Name: _____

Address: _____

(Please use block letters)



There is unending variety and welcoming hospitality in the Federal Republic of Germany

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Munich, 25 October 1973
Fifth Year - No. 602 - By air

C 20725 C

Non-aligned no longer look up to a Big Brother

Moscow is busy laying the groundwork for a new and large-scale "peace campaign." Now that the conference on security and cooperation in Europe has settled down, first in Helsinki, now in Geneva, the Soviet Union is growing increasingly insistent in canvassing support for a similar undertaking in Asia.

A number of observers do not rate the Soviet scheme's prospects very highly, yet was not Moscow's plan for a European security conference for years dismissed in the West as a non-starter?

Speaking in Alma Ata in August, Mr Brezhnev noted that "we feel it our duty to extend detente to the entire world and consider it important to include Asia in the process."

The Soviet Union advocates collective security in Asia because its aim is to eliminate the possibility of war, military conflict and imperialist aggression on the Asian continent.

The Soviet leader called on all the countries of Asia, including People's China, to join a "collective security system." All were promised full equality and non-intervention in their domestic affairs.

Moscow is endeavouring with the perseverance that is its hallmark to peddle these fine-sounding intentions left, right and centre: in the Press, on Ministerial visits in Asia itself and at conferences.

An international peace congress is shortly to be convened in Moscow and one of the main items on the agenda will be collective security in Asia. The idea has already met with the approval of 250 Asian Congress MPs and pro-Moscow Communists.

The Indian delegates state that the congress must make it clear that the "forces of peace" can only emerge victorious in Asia, the most crisis-prone of continents, provided a collective security system comes into being.

The idea of a security system of this kind for Asia has been going the rounds for four years, starting with a single sentence in a long speech by Leonid Brezhnev at the June 1969 Communist summit in Moscow.

Trends to which Mr Brezhnev referred in this context included the US withdrawal from Indo-China (a reduction in US military presence was already in the offing) and the British phase-out from South-East Asia.

At all costs Moscow wanted to prevent China from extending its influence in the post-Vietnam era. The Kremlin planned to fill the vacuum itself and was on the lookout for a number of suitable Asian follow-travellers.

Peking responded promptly and virulently. The Chinese had visions of a new and unholy alliance between the superpowers, a conspiracy for the further containment of China jointly supervised by the United States and the Soviet Union.

They proved mistaken as far as the United States was concerned. As soon as the Brezhnev plan was made public, President Nixon reviewed policy towards China. He and Dr Kissinger, his national

security adviser, were on the lookout for a new balance of power, America no longer being able to sustain the role of policing Asia alone. Mr Nixon was thus no longer interested in weakening China's position.

The overwhelming majority of Asian countries was not to be enticed by the Soviet offer. They showed more interest in unimpeachable relations with China, the emerging great power. Mr Brezhnev probably decided to shelve his plan because of this lack of interest in Soviet-style collective security.

Not until the longstanding conflict between India and Pakistan flared up again dangerously in 1971 did Moscow see a fresh opportunity of extending Soviet influence in Asia. India sought Soviet backing and signed a twenty-year "peace, friendship and cooperation treaty."

This pact and ample supplies of armaments enabled India to divide Pakistan and allow East Pakistan to declare itself independent as the new state of Bangladesh. In point of fact the new state remained dependent on both Moscow and New Delhi.

From the Soviet viewpoint the treaty with India was a model example of the projected Asian security system. Since it was signed New Delhi has lent the entire project every assistance and support. How in the circumstances India is ever to reach understanding with China, an aim mentioned so frequently by Mrs Gandhi, is anyone's guess.

As in Europe Moscow sets great store in Asia by the recognition of existing frontiers. Insofar as this is intended to entail brushing all Asian frontier issues under the carpet Mr Brezhnev's plan would, in this respect at least, appear to be a non-starter.

Even leaving aside the fact that Peking does not recognise the Soviet Union as an Asian country, the mutual recognition of frontiers seems doomed to failure. Asia is the continent with the largest number of outstanding frontier conflicts, and in Asia nationalism still has a long way to go before it reaches the final stage it has reached in Europe.

The Soviet Union will not, of course, abandon its project overnight. What it has in mind is a fine web of treaties between everyone and with everyone and hopefully gaining for Moscow a say in all Asian affairs.

In addition to India, Bangladesh and People's Mongolia the Kremlin has so far



Dr Ernst Klett (left) handing over the Peace Prize to Dr Aurelio Peccol and Professor Eduard Pestel (right) (Photo: dpa)

Club of Rome awarded Peace Prize

gained the support of Afghanistan and Iraq, while Iran is still hesitating with one eye on Peking.

Japan, Asia's leading industrial power, would very much like to do better business with the Soviet Union than in the past, but in political terms it will not want to jeopardise progress towards understanding with China.

Peking can currently lay claim to the support of North Korea, Pakistan, Ceylon and, to an increasing extent, Burma. The situation in South-East Asia is in flux, but by no means unfavourable to China.

The trend is towards non-alignment and neutralisation. From Thailand to Indonesia more and more countries are tending to dispense with the protective services of a Big Brother. They would like to remain among themselves and are engaged in a search for new forms of cooperation precluding foreign intervention.

They do not want to exchange the Nixon Doctrine, which does, when all is said and done, allow them a considerable degree of independence, for a dubious Brezhnev Doctrine.

Moscow's collective security system is aimed at replacing existing regional agreements. Countries are to be left to their own devices once more as far as possible, thus making it easier to exercise control over them.

This ambition has encountered determined objections to Mr Brezhnev's plans, objections that are in line with the interests of both China and America.

Siegfried Kubink
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 October 1973)

This year's Peace Prize of the Federal Republic Bookellers Association was awarded on 14 October in Frankfurt to the Club of Rome, an international group consisting of 85 scientists, industrialists and economists.

Federal President Gustav Heinemann was among the guests of honour as Dr Aurelio Peccol of Rome and Professor Eduard Pestel of Hanover, received the award, worth 10,000 Marks, on behalf of the Club of Rome's executive committee in Frankfurt's festively decorated Paulskirche.

Dr Ernst Klett, chairman of the Bookellers Association, made the presentation, which was the first ever to an institution rather than an individual. Past prize-winners have included Albert Schweitzer, Theodor Hauss, Ernst Bloch and Alexander Mitscherlich.

The award was made in recognition of the indispensable contribution towards peace made by the Club, which was set up in the Italian capital in 1968, by virtue of its placing of research commissions and evaluation of the results.

The Club of Rome, Dr Nello Cello, ex-President of Switzerland, stated in his award address, must be credited with having appreciated that the tremendous development of modern industrial society represents a major problem and having made it the subject of scientific research.

The Club, he continued, had highlighted the whole range of existential problems resulting from the threat of destruction facing civilisation.

In this reply Professor Pestel suggested that the Club's studies might already have a transition from economic growth to dynamic balance. There need be no society left such a transition herald an era of "intellectual" and economic stagnation.
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 October 1973)

IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS page 2

Leftwards leap for Britain's Socialists

ARMED FORCES page 4

Lt-General Hildebrandt takes over army command

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS page 6

Monetary union still a long way off

MEDICINE page 12

Computers move into medicine to aid not supplant the doctor

SPORT page 18

Evangelical Academy sponsors sports seminar at Tutzing

A series of pictures appear on page 8 and 9 showing Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in America when the Federal Republic joined the UN

Opposition parties generally tend to greater extremes than when they are in office, the latest instance being Britain's Labour Party. At its annual conference in Blackpool Labour celebrated a return to full-blooded Socialism, approving a programme that Opposition leader Harold Wilson described as the most radical answer to the country's problems since 1945. At Blackpool the Left reigned triumphant.

Left and Right in politics are admittedly somewhat relative terms. In the ideological spectrum Labour's Left remains some distance to the right of young revolutionaries whose role is insignificant both in the Labour Party and in Britain as a whole.

There is no such phenomenon as Young Socialists of the German *Juso* species. The Labour Party Young Socialists pass largely unnoticed as a Labour fringe organisation with no influence on the Party executive.

The men responsible for Labour's current left spin are not long-haired youngsters but veterans of the working-class movement, trade unionists who were young in the days of the Spanish Civil War and elderly one-time supporters of Aneurin Bevan, who lost his fight for revolution of the Labour Party in the early fifties.

For decades left-wingers have played the minor role of the Party's socialist conscience in a movement that has pursued middle-of-the-road Social Democratic policies under moderate leadership.

Not until electoral defeat in 1970 after six years in office during which few of the Party's hopes had been fulfilled did radical tendencies resurface, as was only to be expected.

The pragmatic policies pursued by the outgoing Labour government had proved unable to solve the economic and social problems besetting Britain. Left-wing warnings seemed to have been warranted. Old ideals gained a new lease of life and it was not long before the erstwhile left-wing rebels gained a commanding influence both on the executive and at the Party conference.

The change, far from representing a breakthrough for neo-revolutionary ideology, is in fact a return to the Socialism of yore. Nationalisation, discarded a decade ago as a Marxist white elephant, is once more a major feature of Party policy. A whole range of domestic aims conveys the impression that Britain is on the way to becoming the most socialist state this side of the Iron Curtain.

This, of course, is far from being the

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Leftwards leap for Britain's Socialists

case. Even if Labour were to win the next elections the left-wing trend would not continue unabated in government policies. The balance in the parliamentary party is by no means the same as at conference and the left and right wings of a future Wilson administration will differ little from their predecessors.

Besides, in British usage radical is a far cry from extremist. It is a virtue, not a vice, and both Liberals and Conservatives pride themselves on their radicalism.

Genuine extremists, minuscule groups of whom exist outside the ranks of the democratic parties, see no fundamental difference between Labour and Conservative anyway, both appearing to be bourgeois arms of a system that must be smote between the eyes by means of revolution from below.

The general public will have no truck with ideas of this kind. Whatever their choice of political party the British are basically far too conservative to think in terms of revolution.

A leading spokesman for the British New Left recently outlined the difference between the Labour Left and extreme left-wingers. The Labour Party, he maintained, may be a bulwark of the working class but it is at the same time an open prison for militant Socialists.

"The real dividing-line between Social Democrats and revolutionaries," he continued, "is their attitude towards Parliament and the bourgeois state machine."

Viewed in this light Labour's Left would appear, despite its class-struggle pathos, to be a reactionary grouping. They differ from the Party's Social Democrats in their advocacy of the teachings of Karl Marx but despite their radicalism they remain firmly within the bounds of both the democratic Labour Party constitution and the country's parliamentary democracy.

There can be no denying that left-wing Socialists have in recent years gained influence greater than that they have wielded for generations, and the Blackpool Party conference demonstrated that this will not be without effect on

Party policies, but there can, for that matter, be no question of a take-over either.

The swing to the Left bears witness to more than mere doctrinaire ideology. Nationalisation may have been regarded as an article of faith at Blackpool to such an extent as to meet with the disapproval of large numbers of voters, but nationalisation is by no means the red rag to a bull it used to be.

The ruling Conservative government nationalised Rolls Royce and has introduced far-reaching economic controls. This being the case, Labour had little option but to move even further left in order to provide an ideologically-tinged alternative.

Labour's programme is a long-term one.

Financial considerations in Ostpolitik

Everyone in Bonn realises (though no one will admit as much in public) that *Ostpolitik* could well run more smoothly if only this country were prepared to lubricate the moving parts with Marks and pennings.

Bundestag members, diplomats and journalists all have gained the impression from talks with Eastern Europeans, particularly Russians and Poles, that Moscow and Warsaw would be more cooperative on many an issue if only Bonn were to be economically and financially more obliging.

Representatives of communist countries will naturally hear nothing of allegations that they are prepared to trade compromises on Berlin in return for ready cash, but on the quiet they frankly admit that greater generosity on West Germany's part would make life easier all round. One good turn would deserve another, as it were.

So far the Federal government has failed to reach agreement on cheaper and extent to which Bonn might oblige the East. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel for one is in favour of swift action. If he is unable to offer his Polish opposite number Stefan Olszowski at least the prospect of an economic proposition there will continue to be an embargo on the provision of exit permits for Poles of German extraction.

The Polish government naturally denies that there is any connection between the two but notes on the other hand that it cannot afford a mass exodus of skilled workers whose training has cost Warsaw a substantial amount of money.

The Foreign Office initially proposed to help matters along by using the taxpayers' money to subsidise interest rates on export credits for Eastern Bloc countries.

Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt and Economic Affairs Minister Hans Ehard were very much against this proposal. They rightly feared that cheap export credits would prove an expensive proposition for this country in more than one respect.

Bonn is having trouble enough as it is with its export surplus. Boosting exports still further would be adding fuel to the fire. Besides, the developing countries — and others too — would descend on Bonn like a ton of bricks with similar demands. Economic Cooperation Minister Ehard Eppler agreed wholeheartedly with his

It remains to be seen what might actually be implemented in the wake of a Labour victory at the polls. A Labour government would certainly inaugurate economic measures and social reforms designed to change the face of Britain.

Labour's foreign policy aims are clear. Within Europe, however, a Labour government would probably confront allies with a number of problems.

Renegotiation of British Common Market membership as called for by Wilson as a preliminary to a referendum in order to allow the voters to decide whether or not Britain is to stay in European Community. This would be bound to slow the Market down.

How in the circumstances progress towards economic and monetary union is to be accomplished according to schedule is a mystery.

In the aftermath of Blackpool it was certainly not going too far to feel, in general terms Britain and its allies, be in for a period of unrest should the next general election return a Labour government to power. Fritz Heimpel

(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 8 October 1973)

its party-political conference in Münster the North Rhine-Westphalia SPD has gathered its problems together and laid them on the table. The new, and particularly the old, Federal state chairman made it quite clear that they are ignoring the internal rifts in the party and do not want to try to paper over the cracks with fine words.

Pe dogmatic analyses at this party-political conference gave it as much substance as a national party assembly. Following the noisy proceedings at the party group meetings it was noticeable that the congress would not be able to avoid dealing with conflicts within the party. The proposals put forward by the party political conference were to a large extent concerned with more democratic positions and the imperative of a new party.

The thing that Kuhn and Figgen brought to light in Munich were, however, surprising considering the way they piled on the arguments and the reason with which they expressed them. Even bearing in mind Hans Jochen Vogel's expression of pessimism it is a very fine since a leading Social Democrat

FDP not ready to flirt with CDU

CDU General Secretary Kurt Biedenkopf is clever enough to know that advice to the Lower Saxony Christian Democrats to "make the most of their chance to flirt with the FDP" sounds pretty but is not of any particular value.

The CDU/CSU Opposition cannot see the Bonn government coalition as a pure tactical manoeuvre. Of course the political set-up is taken into consideration the most likely place for an alliance of the CDU and FDP is in Lower Saxony — always assuming that the FDP comes to the provincial assembly, which seems highly likely.

But the Free Democrats are unlikely to be over-enthusiastic about a move that would strengthen the CDU majority in the Bundestag.

Agreements on maintaining the status quo, such as the Grand Coalition in Baden-Württemberg have tried, are not very practical. The late FDP General Secretary Karl-Hermann Flach said that if the government coalition manages to have its main aim at the forthcoming provincial assembly elections, namely to retain the majority in the Bundestag, that will be the time to start thinking about the possibility of a provincial assembly alliance with the CDU.

But the provincial assembly elections in an SPD/FDP majority could cost a CDU local government — for instance in Lower Saxony — will not take place until the next Saxony elections are over.

The FDP has once again rejected the points of policy put forward by the CDU for its conference in Hamburg. The FDP proposals shows that despite the considerable rapprochement there is still a basic gulf between the two parties.

Former CDU Chairman Rainer Barzel was the one at the meeting of the party leadership who pointed out that all the negotiations taken must be seen in the light of national politics.

The time is not yet ripe for a signal to be given — be it at the election for the Federal Presidency, at a provincial assembly election or by cooperation in the Bundestag. The FDP at present has no interest in cooperating with the CDU. Biedenkopf knows this well, and he can do nothing towards the formation of new political groupings.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 October 1973)

■ POLITICS

SPD conference gets to grips with party strife

has called a spade a spade in the way Figgen did with regard to the schisms in the SPD.

No one so far has taken such a tough line with the Young Socialists as did Kuhn, and certainly no member of the party presidium let alone one of Brandt's deputies.

Kuhn's warnings about creating a party within a party and the like are certainly not the outcome of resentment. This was not a case of a "left-winger" who is being attacked from the left in no uncertain manner, trying to teach them good manners.

And it was certainly not a case of an SPD firebrand taking advantage of Willy Brandt's absence to sow his own seeds in the political landscape.

In Münster on 30 September we did not see a repeat of the Wehner affair. It was far more the case of a member of the party who had received a scare lighting a political beacon in a well-thought out speech.

This is something that Brandt's other deputy, Helmut Schmidt, who is reckoned to be a right-winger, would not have been able to do.

In Münster it was a question of getting to grips with the past and present. Party comrades were given a timely warning before the forth-coming elections by the party leadership that they could no longer rely on the weakness of the CDU and CSU and political trends.

Despite having a considerable majority the SPD government seems to be striking up an extraordinary defensive attitude to the Opposition. But at precisely this

moment it is able to afford a feud within the party.

With elections coming up it is not possible for anyone to give guarantees that the electorate will consider the battle over policies and trends in the SPD a proof of political vitality and reward this with their votes. In this light patching up the cracks would be far more important than clearing up conflicts within the party.

This clarification is essential and pressing. The Young Socialists have credibly rejected accusations that they want to cause a party split or become a party within the party.

Wanting to change the SPD they are of course not keen to become isolated within it or be forced to leave it. But in future they may be forced to leave it. But in future they must show clearly what their penance of radical changes to the system will actually produce, and clarify the fact that their "other republic" will not be followed by or preceded by any alteration to the free liberal legal setup in this country.

One cannot deny that the Young Socialists have done a sterling service for the party. They have toiled selflessly in election campaigns and they have on occasions helped to wake up the more sleepy party members and serve the cause of critical reflection.

But if they now rely on the political awareness of the voter and continue to expect that their activities and thoughts will be rewarded by votes, as they clearly did in Münster, they are fooling no one but themselves.

New-look CDU line old hat

Today the Christian Democrats are beginning to feel that a conservative alternative programme could bring them success.

The proposals of the CDU leadership for the Hamburg conference are in the main conservative. It is only because conservatism is a difficult commodity to sell today that the package has been gift-wrapped with a few tinselly reform proposals.

The clearest of the CDU tactics is to offer old wine in new bottles, especially where worker participation is concerned. The formal equality of labour and capital is really a more than phoney parity. A plan of this kind would be bound to fall foul of the CDU's social services sub-committees. And it looked like real playacting when the economic circles of the CDU/CSU cried out as if they were mortally wounded by the participation proposals.

When CDU General Secretary Kurt Biedenkopf speaks of "a central part of our social welfare policy philosophy" it is unmistakably true that the CDU has at heart not been able to shake off its old slogan of "no experiments".

Then the Opposition paints a picture-book illustration of the free-market economy and acts as if all is going well. They make no mention of the fact that the private enterprise system is creaking and groaning right, left and centre. They make no mention of the fact that catastrophic cankers have caused grave



Werner Figgen (Photo: Archiv)

Young Socialists are not a homogeneous group and it is their right that the party should not condemn them in toto. Their achievements should be honoured and not simply recognised by a patronising clap on the shoulder. But if they want to be taken seriously politically they must take their own declarations and resolutions themselves. They should not take the line that they can put their abstruse way of thinking into effect without consideration for the effect it will have on the SPD.

It will be of benefit to the whole SPD if the fire that was started by Heinz Kuhn in Münster did not turn out to be a flash in the pan. It is not a question of a witch hunt. It is a matter of seeing that the signal that was given in Münster has its effect.

Lothar Labusch (Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 October 1973)

OPEC talks and oil as an Arab political weapon

Talks between the six countries on the Persian Gulf that export petroleum and the thirteen Western firms that buy the oil have never given rise to overmuch public interest, but those who have followed the progress of such talks in the past will not be surprised to hear that the first round of negotiations has failed to result in agreement.

This time it is different, though. The breakdown of the Vienna OPEC talks must be viewed against the background of the Arab threat to use oil as a political weapon in the Middle East war. Already buyers are starting to hoard oil.

There is no need to hoard. The Common Market has enough oil in reserve to last for ninety days and this country has also taken the necessary precautions. The only result of buying left, right and centre would be to run suppliers temporarily dry, push prices up and give rise to panic.

Composure is called for, particularly in this country, where Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt has only recently struck a fair bargain with the Shah. Iran,

currently only sixth on the list of this country's suppliers, is to step up its oil deliveries in return for increased investment in Iran by Bonn.

There is certainly no need to worry about where tomorrow's petrol or heating oil are to come from.

As for using oil as a weapon in the Middle East conflict, the Arabs will be well aware that there are two sides to the story. If they sell no more oil they will have no more money to spend on arms.

What is more, some of the OPEC countries derive more than ninety per cent of their revenue from oil and need the income not only to pay for the war but also to finance vital domestic expenditure, not to mention improvements in infrastructures that everywhere leave much to be desired.

Turning off the oil tap is easier said than done, and there can be no saying how the great powers are going to react to a move of this kind. Have the Arabs really done their homework on all these points?

Ulrich Börsling (Dreier Nachrichten, 11 October 1973)

The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke, Editor: Chief: Otto Heinz, Editor: Alexander Auer, English language sub-editor: Geoffrey Perry, Distribution Manager: Georgine von Pösch, Advertising Manager: Peter Beckmann.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 25 Schöper, Auslicht, Hamburg 78. Tel.: 229 51. Telex: 229 51. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kuchel, 66 Adenauerallee, 63 Bonn. Tel.: 22 61 53. Telex: 22 61 53.

Advertising rates list No. 10 - Annual subscription DM 25. Printed by Köggers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Bonhoefer. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 640 West 26th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles within THE GERMAN TRIBUNE are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in the way abridged nor editorially redacted. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes a Political Affairs Review and a Supplement, selected from German periodicals.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number, which appears on the envelope to the left of your address.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 October 1973)

ARMED FORCES

Lt-General Hildebrandt takes over army command



Horst Hildebrandt

Defining the responsibilities and restrictions involved in being an army commander proves difficult. Lieutenant-General Ernst Ferber, who occupied this post for two years before succeeding General Bennecke as Nato's commander in Central Europe on 1 October, claims from his own experience that though the term "army commander" sounds clear and simple the person in this position has to deal with everything connected with army preparedness despite the fact that he is not a commander-in-chief.

The army commander is responsible to the Minister of Defence for ensuring that the best interests of his branch of the armed forces are maintained. These range from training, leadership and intelligence to preparedness, logistics and the planning of armaments.

The army commander's staff of 350 seems relatively small to deal with questions affecting the largest branch of the armed forces, especially when it is considered that the staff for the navy and air force is just as big.

An army commander must not restrict himself to the administration of his almost quarter of a million soldiers, Ferber claims, but must also activate creative initiatives.

This does not mean that he should remodel the structure and ideas of the army according to his own wishes but that he should possess enough imagination and ability to put into practice the military reforms and guidelines decided upon by Bundestag politicians.

This occurred in two important sectors during Ferber's term of office. The training period was reduced from eighteen to fifteen months and study courses for the longer-term professional soldiers drawn up. Both these innovations were decisive and could not simply be "ordered". They had to be organised on as broad a basis as possible.

Lieutenant-General Hildebrandt, Ferber's successor, displays a similar readiness for cooperation when he defines the post of army commander as "duty to the top and the bottom", explaining that he wishes above all that his troops do not look upon him as "the bloke at the top".

This demands the desire and the ability to lead by means of information. Hildebrandt has already gained experience in this respect during his two spells on the army staff at the end of the fifties and in the late sixties.

As much as the continuity of the conception of leadership is stressed whenever there is a change in the army

leadership, it is astonishing how many persons of widely ranging character have headed this branch of the armed forces since it was set up less than twenty years ago.

General Hildebrandt is already the seventh army commander. The first person in this post, Hans Röttger (who died in April 1960), increased the size of the army to 148,000 by the end of 1959 and had already dealt with the problems posed by the shortage of training areas and the decline in the number of volunteers.

His successors Zerbol (1960 to 1964) and de Maiziére as a springboard to the post of commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

De Maiziére was followed by two generals Moll (1966 to 1968) and Schnez (1968 to 1971) who were to put a completely different stamp on the army. Moll displayed a typically Swabian liberal attitude towards his soldiers while Schnez made important changes in the structure and armament of the force as well as participating in a rather unfortunate study of the army's role.

Ferber grew up in Munich, passed his school-leaving examination with distinction in 1933 and as far as intellect went resembled de Maiziére more than any other of his predecessors.

People around him occasionally felt the

weight of his intellectual superiority. Whenever meetings threatened to become boring, Ferber would write poems about the colleagues around him.

Hildebrandt was born in 1919 and is five years younger than Ferber.

The new army commander can therefore be expected to stay in his post longer than most of his predecessors. The army has after all had more commanders than the navy and air force.

The general himself refuses to speculate about the future. He does not look upon his appointment as a great turning-point in the structure of the army. The problems of this branch of the armed forces have remained remarkably constant over the years.

The question of rising expenditure on armaments must not be played down, he claims (Ferber at least managed to cut operational expenditure under his rationalisation programme) but Hildebrandt, who seems to prefer to react than to act, would like to deal with the various problems as they crop up.

The reduction in the period of national service must be allowed to become a matter of routine before the next step is taken. Nothing must be done overhastily. "You can do anything when you've got your feet on the ground," Hildebrandt comments.

Services' universities opened in Munich and Hamburg

The two Bundeswehr universities in Hamburg and Munich opened their doors to the first batch of six hundred officers on 1 October. The project, planned by the Defence Ministry as a long-term solution to the notorious shortage of longer-serving officers in the armed forces, met a good deal of criticism at first.

Even the two former Defence Ministers Gerhard Schröder and Helmut Schmidt were at first unwilling to accept a scheme that would provide officer candidates with a free course of study and withdraw them from service for three years. But the shortage of lower-rank officers then prompted the Defence Ministry to give its assent to the scheme.

The armed forces will not be able to encourage officers to sign on for twelve to fifteen years without giving them a course of study that they will also be able to profit from in civvy street. The vast majority of professional officers decide to sign on for life.

So far the armed forces have not had to bear the full brunt of the promotion problems connected with this trend as a relatively small proportion of persons born between 1928 and 1937 actually volunteered — and it was this age group which was not conscripted.

Soldiers in this age range have had sufficient opportunities of promotion but in the following age group — those born between 1938 and 1942 — there has had to be an increase in the number of majors.

Science and the military have long been considered two mutually exclusive fields in Germany. The idea of attracting officer material by offering courses of study would not have been accepted so readily had it not been established practice elsewhere. Both the American astronauts and Russian cosmonauts have received scientific and military training.

Old-style military men will not be able to get used to the idea of a company commander delving into the depths of theory and perhaps disputing the plans of the general staff. The future graduates of the military academies will still probably be judged according to whether they can lead a group of men in manoeuvres.

But there are more reasons in favour of providing officers with a course of study than following foreign practice or effect on recruiting figures. Far less criticism was directed against the course of study itself than against the proposal that the Bundeswehr should administer it. The opposing ranks included left-wing groups, student bodies, the Education

and Science Trade Union and the West German Vice-Chancellors Conference. The Bundeswehr was unable to make all that many allowances for the specific academic interests of universities and colleges. But it did have to take account of the twin demands of producing graduates within a short period and having their qualifications recognised by the Federal states' ministries of education.

The officers attending the study courses need have no fears concerning their present or future career. They will not have to face overcrowded lecture halls or laboratories and will not be taught by overworked professors. But, like their civilian counterparts, they will be called upon to display good performance.

The officers attending the courses can be certain of their monthly pay slip and promotion as they are soldiers during their period of study. Regulations governing the armed forces impose a number of restrictions on them, mainly in regard to political activity, conduct while on duty and public and their outward appearance. If a group of students from Hamburg University plan a demonstration which might clash with the police they will be able to count on the officers from the military academy taking part. Regulations rule out this eventuality.

The soldiers' obligation to maintain good conduct coupled with their course of study in the social sciences and the technical subjects required by the armed forces — mechanical or electrical engineering for example — has aroused left-wingers' fears of the emergence of a technocratic elite which could halt the long march through the institutions.

We shall not know whether there are any grounds for these fears until the first officer-students begin their march through the civilian institutions in 1974. Attacks of this type often arouse an impression that they are directed generally against defence efforts.

If the armed forces take their defence role seriously they must ensure that they obtain good leadership material and train them in such a way that they can carry out their duties. The best method is evidently an academic course of study that pays as much attention to qualities of leadership and organisation as to technical knowledge.

The Bundeswehr is currently considering the many ways its officers can be trained in civilian life. In a number of years officers will be able to study ecology at the military academies. The Bundeswehr will then have its own environmentalists.



Ernst Ferber

(Photos: Bundesministerium der Verteidigung)

The only question is whether decisions will allow the new army commander to display this model composure. The reform of administration with all that involves imminent and the proposed reduction of forces in Central Europe could have indirect effect on the armed forces as a whole.

Ferber seems to have taken the lead from the whole question of "leadership" during his term of office. The process of continuing change soon forces the army to turn once again to the role of the individual soldier.

Christian Pöhl
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 October 1973)

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Storm rages round the head of the Papal Nuncio

The attack on Wilhelm Kempf, the Bishop of Limburg, boomeranged — the letter in which Archbishop Corrado Balle, the Apostolic Nuncio in Bonn, called for his dismissal was returned.

The first of the many expressions of sympathy for the Bishop — and criticism of Balle — was a resolution by the Catholic Youth Association of the Diocese of Limburg expressing its alarm about the Apostolic Nuncio's "incomprehensible" action against episcopal solidarity, and vouching for the fact that the Bishop "credibly represented the teaching of Christ".

The leak of Balle's report to the Vatican has prompted public criticism of the position of the Papal Nuncio in general and the Vatican's secret diplomacy in particular.

The Vatican is evidently embarrassed by the whole affair. So far its only comment has been "No comment". The Nuncio's action has once again encouraged discussion of Rome's legal position when appointing or dismissing clergy. Even convinced Catholics are joining in. Archbishop Corrado Balle has been in Bonn since 1960. As papal legate, he finds himself in a dual role. Finally, he is the Vatican's ambassador to Bonn and therefore enjoys diplomatic status.

On the other hand he is also the Pope's contact man with the Catholic Church in the Federal Republic. In this capacity he reports to Rome on grass-roots opinion and also informs the dioceses of decisions taken in Rome.

At the same time he acts as an inspector who constantly informs Rome of developments within the Church. But the Vatican rules that the Nuncio must carry out this role in the spirit of external cooperation.

Limburg's Catholic Youth Association claims that Balle has violated this ruling more than once — and not only on 26 August when he secretly sent his letter to Cardinal Villot, Secretary of State in the Vatican, calling for Kempf's dismissal.

Balle raised the alarm — unique in modern Church history — because of what he described as the rapidly deteriorating situation in the diocese. He proposed that Kempf should first be given the chance to resign. If not an

Apostolic Administrator could be appointed. Balle suggested Reinhard Lattmann, the Suffragan Bishop of Münster.

People in the know claim that the Nuncio, considered an advocate of the conservative course, sent the letter at the instigation of conservative circles among the clergy in the Federal Republic.

The diocese of Limburg has long been a thorn in the flesh of the conservatives. The first official Church advice centre for conscientious objectors was set up in Limburg. Kempf refused to start disciplinary proceedings against a clergyman who allowed a young people's service to degenerate into a jive session.

Limburg's Catholic Youth Association was able to establish contacts with the Polish Pax Movement, considered as rivals to the Polish bishops, without Kempf imposing his veto.

Ecclesiastical committees in Limburg were made more democratic. The composition of priest, parish and synod committees was largely decided by election. Critics spoke of a Bolshevik system.

Kempf finally provoked his seniors by appointing Otto Franzmann, a convert from the Old Catholic Church, as head of the Maria Hilf parish in Frankfurt, even though he was married and had two children.

His critics claimed that the Bishop had reopened the debate on celibacy and the ordination of married men which the Vatican had just closed. Balle wrote in his letter to Rome that believers worried about good order in the Catholic Church

would greet the Bishop's dismissal with relief.

Dismissing a bishop is one of the trickiest problems faced by the Vatican. Bishops are appointed for life and the ecclesiastical law book *Codex Iuris Canonici* makes no provisions for dismissal.

Professor Hermann of Münster, a specialist in ecclesiastical law, explains: "Church law is based on the assumption that holders of office are head and shoulders above the rest of the world. If a black sheep is found, the problem is usually dealt with secretly and without any fuss."

The Congregation of Bishops in Rome is responsible for examining problems of this type. It submits its recommendations to the Pope who has to take the final decision. There is no right of appeal.

This procedure is scarcely compatible with modern ideas about the law. But Church law has developed what Professor Hermann dubs an elegant solution.

The Codex rules that the Pope can appoint an administrator wherever there is need for one. The bishop in question is suspended though still remains a bishop in name.

The appointment of an administrator also involves the suspension of all other senior posts in the diocese, including that of the vicar general and the church councillors.

The Pope himself decides whether a situation is bad enough to warrant the appointment of an administrator. According to Church practice an administrator

Cardinal Döpfner rules on priests' involvement in politics

Expressing its concern at the damage that priests could do to their Church by indulging in party political activities, the General Assembly of the Episcopal Conference in Fulda passed a resolution on 28 September forbidding priests from publicly professing party affiliations in future.

The resolution, made public by

Cardinal Julius Döpfner, head of the Episcopal Conference, states that priests may become members of political parties as is their right as citizens, as long as the party does not pursue inhuman or anti-Christian aims.

Priests must not however work publicly within the party or for the interests or election of a party. Laymen employed by the Church must not refer to their position within the Church when taking a stance on party political issues.

This ruling can only be waived in extraordinary cases such as when human rights are violated. But the bishop's approval would also be needed in cases of this type. "Extraordinary cases of this kind do not exist in the Federal Republic of Germany today," the resolution states.

Cardinal Döpfner claimed that the resolution was not prompted by any specific event recently. The decision was based on past experience, he explained. He spoke of the churchmen in the Centre Party during the Weimar Republic and added that there are already indications of priests once again entering politics.

After four days of talks the general assembly of the Episcopal Conference approved a statement attacking violence and terror in the world and decided to submit it to the Pope and the United Nations. The United Nations is also called upon to set up an independent commission to investigate reports of torture.

Cardinal Döpfner supported the general assembly's initiative in this matter by stating that there were increasing indications that the "dictionary of inhumanity" would be appearing in a

is usually appointed when a bishopric falls vacant.

This also includes cases of bishops being unable to visit certain parts of their diocese, as for instance Federal Republic bishops refused entry into the German Democratic Republic where parts of their diocese lie.

But this ruling can also apply when a bishop diverges from the official line. The last time this happened was 104 years ago when the Bishop of Rottenburg was replaced by an administrator after falling under the influence of a group of advisers.

According to the various concordats concluded the government of the country involved has to approve the appointment of an administrator.

Experts claim that the Kempf case is as good as over now that Balle's letter has come to public attention. This leak rules out the possibility of an internal settlement.

The Nunciature announces that the letter of 26 August was no longer relevant by 28 August, the day on which Balle informed Cardinal Döpfner of his action and the Cardinal indignantly condemned it.

Döpfner and Balle agreed to clear up the affair in a "fraternal interview" with Kempf. This meeting has not yet taken place despite the alleged urgency of the situation.

Kempf himself has in the meantime stated that he is not planning to resign "for reasons of health". He is reported to be in excellent spirits and only wants to discuss the affair directly with the Congregation of Bishops in Rome.

Some 950,000 Catholics live in the diocese of Limburg, which is considered to be one of the wealthiest. The diocese also includes the South Hesse area which plays a leading role in internal discussions within the SPD. Kempf has revealed himself as a man of compromise in this situation.

Horst Zimmermann

(Der Tagespost, 3 October 1973)

DIE WELT

second volume shortly". The political leadership of many States shunned no instrument of terror to deter citizens from opposition, he added.

The 65 German bishops also passed a resolution at their autumn conference in Fulda calling on the Danish government not to provide the film project *Jesus Christ's Love Affairs* with a grant of six hundred thousand kroner. Not even during the National Socialist era was the name of Jesus Christ dragged into the dirt in this way, they complained.

The Episcopal Conference also decided to apply for membership of the Working Community of Christian Churches to which the Evangelical Church, the Salvation Army and the Old Catholics belong. So far the Catholic Church has only been represented by an observer.

Cardinal Hermann Volk, the Bishop of Mainz, was appointed liaison officer to the Evangelical Church. He succeeds Cardinal Lorenz Jaeger who has gone into retirement.

Finally, the conference approved an agreement providing the basis for close cooperation with the Old Catholics. Members of either Church are now entitled to ask a priest of the other Church for the sacraments of Eucharist, anointment or extreme unction.

Norbert Koch

(Die Welt, 29 September 1973)

Nuncio's role arouses interest

Reports of the letter Archbishop Corrado Balle, the Apostolic Nuncio in Bonn, has sent to the Vatican denouncing the Bishop of Limburg, Wilhelm Kempf, have increased public interest in the Nunciature.

As head of the Catholic Church, the Pope has the right, independent of all secular power, to send legates with and without episcopal powers to all parts of the world.

International law governs the Vatican's diplomatic activities and grants the Pope as a sovereign the right to appoint and receive legations. The ruling on status passed at the Congress of Vienna 1815 confirmed the tradition that the Nuncio is treated as the doyen of the diplomatic corps accredited in any capital.

The Nuncio, who is junior to the

Secretary of State, the Vatican's foreign minister, has a twin role. He is responsible for diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the government to which he is accredited and at the same time supervises the Church in this State and informs the Vatican of any developments. He is also granted the power of absolution and dispensation.

According to the importance of a country to the Holy See, the Vatican establishes a Nunciature (equivalent to an embassy) or an Internunciature (equivalent to a consulate). Legation heads in the most important capitals are traditionally appointed cardinals and are then termed primate.

Nunciatures in the modern sense of the term have been known since 1500 when a "papal embassy" was established in Venice. One of the most famous nuncios of recent years was Eugenio Pacelli, later Pope Pius XII, who spent many years in Germany.

(Die Welt, 4 October 1973)

Hans Anton Papendick
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 October 1973)

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Monetary union still
a long way off

The European Economic and Monetary Union is going through protracted birth pangs. In the light of the disappointing balance of successes and failures in attempts to coordinate the economic and monetary policy of the EEC France, the Federal Republic and The Netherlands have been most reluctant to accept the proposals of the European Commission in Brussels for the transition to the planned second phase of the EMU on 1 January next year.

At meetings of the study group of the Council of Ministers to deal with the creation of the Union the governments of these three countries asked whether there was any point in embarking on far-reaching new political involvements before the end of the year when the proposed degree of integration scheduled for the first stage had not been carried through - though each government had different reasons for putting this rhetorical question.

Paris and Bonn are both in favour of a two-year phase of consolidation, while the Dutch government would like the period to be one year only.

In Brussels at present it is difficult to see whether the position of the three EEC countries is determined by solely tactical considerations designed to block massive political and financial demands by their partner countries.

Generally speaking one gets the impression that none of the governments is at present particularly interested in going through the transition to the second phase of monetary union, bearing in mind the tough negotiations still to be held at the Council of Ministers for which each country is jockeying for a better starting position.

The group of experts has for the time being set down the state of its deliberations in a working document that is being discussed by the ambassadors of

the EEC countries. The first exchange of opinions on the Council of Ministers is scheduled for the end of October.

Observers in Brussels consider the objections raised to the Commission's suggestions to be significant, since they have come from three of the member governments which are at the heart of the group of countries involved in bloc floating.

Britain, Eire and Italy feel themselves forced into the "currency strictures" of the Community and cannot as a consequence take on the role of pacemaker when it comes to setting a faster rate of progress towards coordination of economic policies.

The participation of the three freely floating countries in the system of restricted currency bandwidths within the Community is regarded by France as the most important prerequisite for a formal transition of the EEC to the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Paris has made it clear in the past that it will only concur with the creation of the planned regional fund if the main beneficiaries of this fund - Britain, Italy and the Irish Republic - return to communal currency solidarity.

On the other hand these three countries, whose currencies float freely, have made their adherence to the other European currencies dependent on promises of closer currency support.

The motivation for the concern expressed in Bonn about a transition to the second phase of the EMU is said to be

the lack of progress in efforts to coordinate economic policies.

Bonn considers that the schedule drawn up for a gradual coordination of currency reserves, such as the Commission has suggested, provides for this to happen too soon.

The Federal government is doubtful

Bonn takes precautions
against a rainy day

The Bonn government and the Federal states are putting aside large sums in tax revenue to be used as a financial cushion in an emergency if the economic boom should level off.

About seven thousand million Marks have accumulated on special accounts at the Bundesbank in Frankfurt, and it is quite possible that a further milliard Marks will have been added to this by the end of the year.

But these monies have not been taken out of circulation by voluntary agreement. The main impetus behind the move has been the second programme of stabilisation of May this year.

It was agreed in May that the Federal government would freeze 700 million Marks of additional revenue. And Federal state governments agreed that any moneys accruing above and beyond what had been budgeted for would either be

used to cut the amount of government

whether the Commission's proposals for ensuring stability and full employment will bring sufficient binding obligations for effectual coordination of economic and budgetary policy.

At the very least Bonn would like to see the inclusion of an escape clause, which in an emergency would make it possible to renounce currency support for EEC partners.

Strengthening of democratic control procedures and the creation of Community authorities capable of making their own decisions are regarded by the Bonn government as the essential prerequisites for the transference of new responsibilities and finances to the European Community.

(Die Welt, 4 October 1973)

borrowing or be salted away in the form of issue.

By the end of September one Federal state had made a contribution of two million Marks, but Bonn had already transferred 610 million Marks to Frankfurt.

Whenever the State collects money the process is called "the building of a Julius Tower". This expression has been used since the days of the first Federal Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer and refers to an incident that actually occurred a century ago.

Following the Franco-Prussian War 1870/71 France had to pay the newly formed German Reich war debts. The money was kept in a tower in Spandau, Berlin, under lock and key. For 75 years the French payments served as war fund for the Reich.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 1 October 1973)

COMMON MARKET

EEC agriculture policy reformers have
the wind taken out of their sails

There is disappointment for anyone who was hoping for a broadly based round of talks on reforms this autumn, having gained the impression that the common agricultural policy had cracked a little during the long-winded price discussions in Luxembourg in the spring. Without much fuss and bother the Agriculture Ministers of the European Community rejected the proposal for a radical change in what must and what can be done to improve the Community agriculture policy at their first meeting after the summer recess.

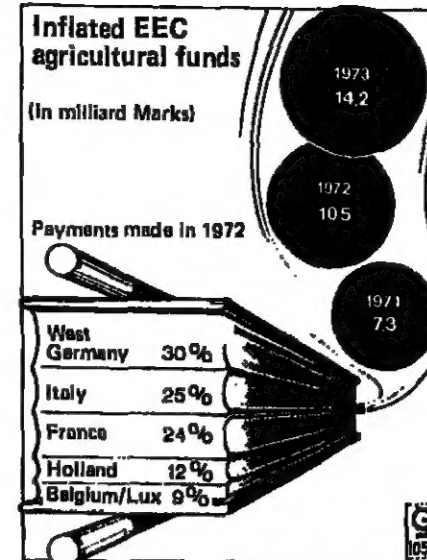
Bonn Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl's proposal that a balance sheet of supplies and demand for farm products should be drawn up was also thrown out.

The whole idea of "reform" has been a cause of ill feeling in Brussels recently. The talk is all of "adjustments" and "improvements" since EEC Commissioner Lardinois, who is responsible for the agriculture policy, said at the beginning of September at the general meeting of the European Farmers Association:

"Improvements in the communal agriculture policy are possible and essential. But it is not to say that the farm policy passed in the past was wrong."

Unwillingness to see reform has been a hallmark for most of the colleagues of the former Dutch Agriculture Minister, who is now the executor of Sicco Scholten's estate.

But how important the subject of



them resorting to trade restrictions themselves.

The export ban on rice had been in force for quite some time, and this was followed by the decision of the European Commission in August to stop the sales of durum wheat and soft wheat.

This was designed to prevent the speculative buying and selling of wheat on world markets at prices sometimes fifty per cent above those set by the EEC, so as to maintain Europe's supplies and stabilise prices on the domestic market.

Even before the European Commission had made use of the powers vested in it by the Council of Ministers there was a round of applause from the protectionists and autarkists.

"The myth of surplus production has been killed off," COPA, the committee of professional agricultural organisations, announced triumphantly in July.

And at the beginning of September COPA said of the Brussels agricultural policy: "Community price mechanisms have made it possible, despite developments on world markets, to supply to 260 million consumers at stable and reasonable prices and to guarantee these prices."

In fact the situation was different here from that in the United States, where the shortages of grain on the world market hit the domestic market squarely between the eyes and pushed up shop prices for bread to giddy heights. By and large consumers in the European Economic Community were sheltered from such effects.

This is an advantage that Europe's consumers can thank the EEC agricultural protection system for, even though it was dreamt up not for the consumers but the farmers.

For as long as there is plenty of grain all over the world the farmers alone benefit from the system of protected prices. It is the taxpayer and consumer who has to pay for the system whereby high prices are guaranteed and European farmers are protected from foreign competition.

But if the situation on the world market alters drastically and shortages push prices up steeply Europe is unaffected by this for as long as domestic production is sufficient to meet European needs and imports are not essential. The United States first felt the pinch last November, but Europe has still not reached crisis point.

For want of other evidence Lardinois was able to point to the effect of the EEC agriculture policy as it benefited the consumer - viz. "the current situation". He said that in the light of the ups and

downs on the world market "the joint agriculture policy brings more advantages to the consumer than the producer".

For the sacrifice that they make for the consumer Europe's farmers (who could after all sell their grain on the world market at higher prices) should now be compensated by a minimal number of reforms.

These are the reform proposals that Lardinois has put to the European Commission:

- Regulations governing the farm-produce market in Europe, at present set out in a confusing tangle of individual provisions should be collated, analysed and made more comprehensible.

- The price support system for milk and grain should be amended.

- Producers should have a financial responsibility for the expenses involved in selling off surpluses.

One of the main things to be simplified is the market regulations for grain. With the cutting of special intervention prices for individual trade areas a "reasonable price gap" is to be brought about and the flow of commodities from areas where they are produced to excess to areas where they are in short supply should follow automatically.

In the case of dairy products a further lowering of the EEC butter price (at present 644 Marks per 100 kilograms) is being weighed up. This in conjunction with obligatory consumer subsidies should help to run down the butter mountain.

Prices for powdered fat-reduced milk would be raised. The participation of the producer in the sale of surpluses would be carried out by means of a levy on the milk supplied to dairies. The amount of this levy would depend on how great the excess was. Proceeds from this would be used to advertise butter.

At the first round of European Commission debates Lardinois gained sway against those who were in favour of alterations in principle such as Signor Spinelli and Sir Christopher Soames, who championed the idea of direct income supplements instead of pricing measures.

According to his colleagues' calculations direct income supplements in the

nine-strong Community would require considerably more funds than the present market and pricing policy.

Lardinois was supported surprisingly by the Federal Agriculture Ministry headed by his friend Josef Ertl, whose economic advisory council supported this thesis. Direct income supplements will prove expensive and a drain on the national economy if farmers' incomes are not to drop, and they will be even more expensive in the final analysis because of their high administrative costs. The complicated administrative procedure would also make them difficult to manage.

The Dutchman also received support for his policy of dabbling paint rather than completely redecorating from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The world supply of grain has dropped to thirty million tons, its lowest level since 1952. This year's harvest will not be sufficient to fill the world's depleted granaries.

Supply shortage myth

It would be very shortsighted of the Community to give way to autarky within the EEC, believing the myth of the shortage in supply.

Between 1958 and 1969 the EEC's rate of self-supply of foodstuffs has increased from 91 to 96 per cent. By 1980 it will be about 98 per cent.

If one takes into account the sales guarantees offered the sugar-producing islands in the Caribbean and Pacific and the New Zealanders for butter by Britain the rate of self-supply in the Nine should be 99 per cent by 1980.

If the annual rate of increase in farm produce remains at three per cent as in the last ten years it will be half as much again after thirteen years. Thus worse surpluses are more likely than shortages.

World market shortages have robbed reformers of their best argument against rising expenditure on farm produce. As the Community does not have to pay any more export subsidies for grain the burden next year should be 300 million units fewer (about 1,000 million Marks).

Reformers who have not given up must hope for renewed currency unrest in the next few months leading to a further crumbling of the agriculture market, so that a far-reaching reform becomes essential. After the reevaluation of the guilder Josef Ertl stated that it would be interesting to see what happens next year.

Hans-Hagen Brenner
(Die Zeit, 5 October 1973)

EEC countries should close
borders to GDR products

European Economic Community countries have agreed that the Federal Republic should continue regarding the German Democratic Republic as German territory. This is confirmation of the continuance of the system whereby customs duties are not levied on intra-German trade, even though the EEC's overseas trade duties should really apply.

Since 1957 there has been a special clause in the EEC treaties settling the question of intra-German trade and the Community. EEC countries fear that GDR goods may be imported duty free to the Federal Republic and then be re-exported without duty to other EEC countries.

Statistics show that 97 per cent of the goods imported from the other part of Germany remain in the Federal Republic. But this basic treaty provides for the development of trade between the two Germanies.

It has been agreed by the EEC Council of Ministers that the Federal Republic should continue to handle its trade links

with East Germany as in the past and that the other EEC countries should conclude a joint trade treaty with the GDR.

A Community treaty that does not cover all member countries is not completely new. The "verification agreement" with the International Atomic Energy Authority was signed without France's participating.

Now it is being said in Brussels that the intra-German question is not so clear-cut as was the regulating of atomic weaponry. At private talks the French Foreign Minister said that every EEC member should reserve the right to protect itself from indirect imports from the GDR via West Germany.

In other words borders should be closed to East German goods if these competed with home-produced items.

However, this is detrimental to the Community, which has set out to remove all frontier restrictions within its own borders. It will be interesting to see how long this political division remains tolerable.

Hermann Bohle
(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 September 1973)

What is happening
in Germany?
How do Germans view
world events?

DIE WELT, Germany's great independent quality daily with nationwide circulation carries the answers to these questions plus full coverage of economic affairs. **DIE WELT** is available all over the Federal Republic and in more than 120 countries abroad. It is one of the world's very few really great newspapers. **DIE WELT** speaks authoritatively for West Germany all over the world. If you want to establish business connections with Germany or if you want to reach top people in the Federal Republic, then you need **DIE WELT** - both as reader and as advertiser.

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Hamburg · Berlin · Essen · Frankfurt/M.
D 2000 Hamburg 36
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Straße 1
Tel.: (0411) 351131
Telex: 02-11 149, 02-14 272

Coupon

☐ I should like to acquaint myself with **DIE WELT**. Please send me some free copies together with subscription details.

☐ I am interested in advertising in **DIE WELT** under the heading of _____

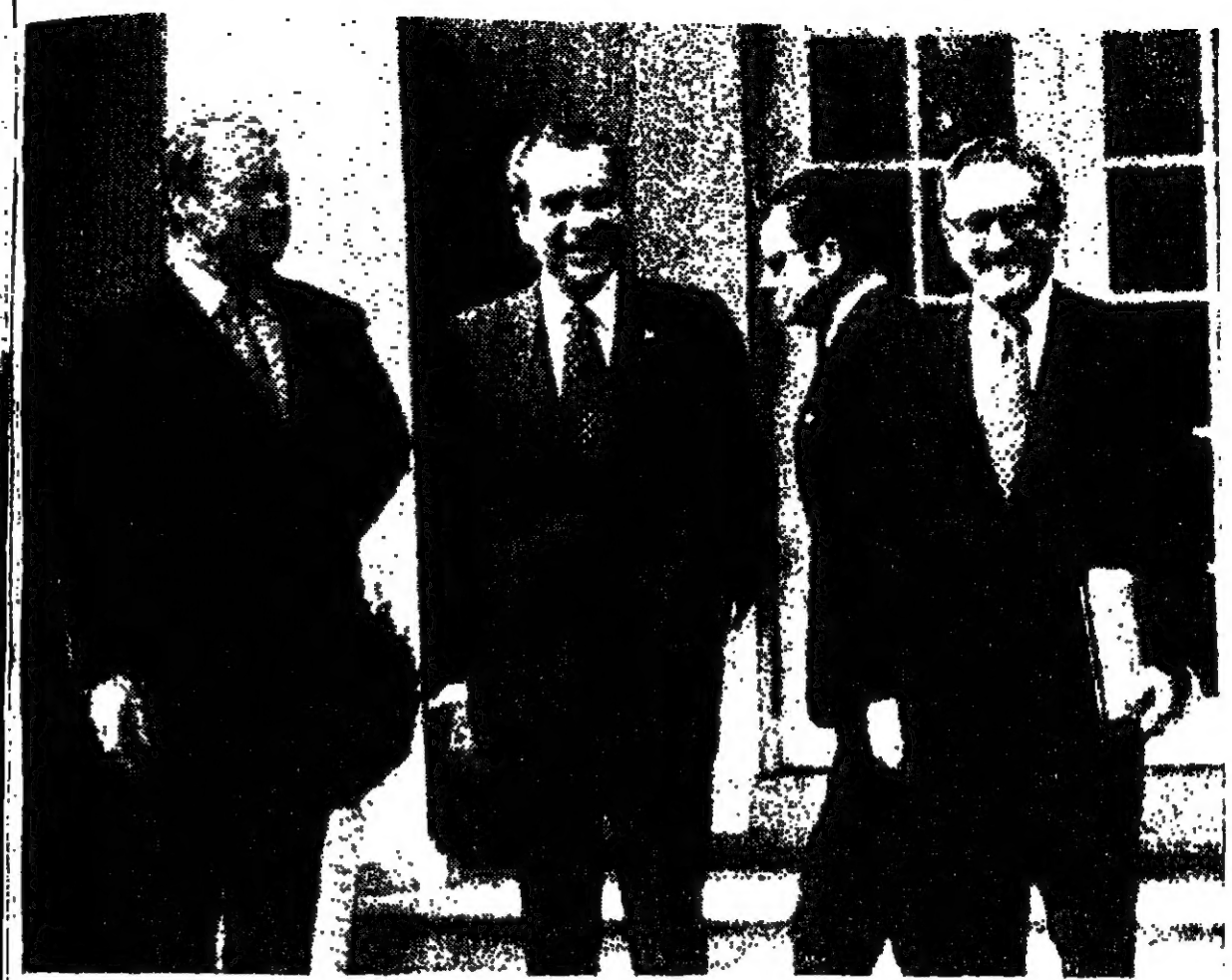
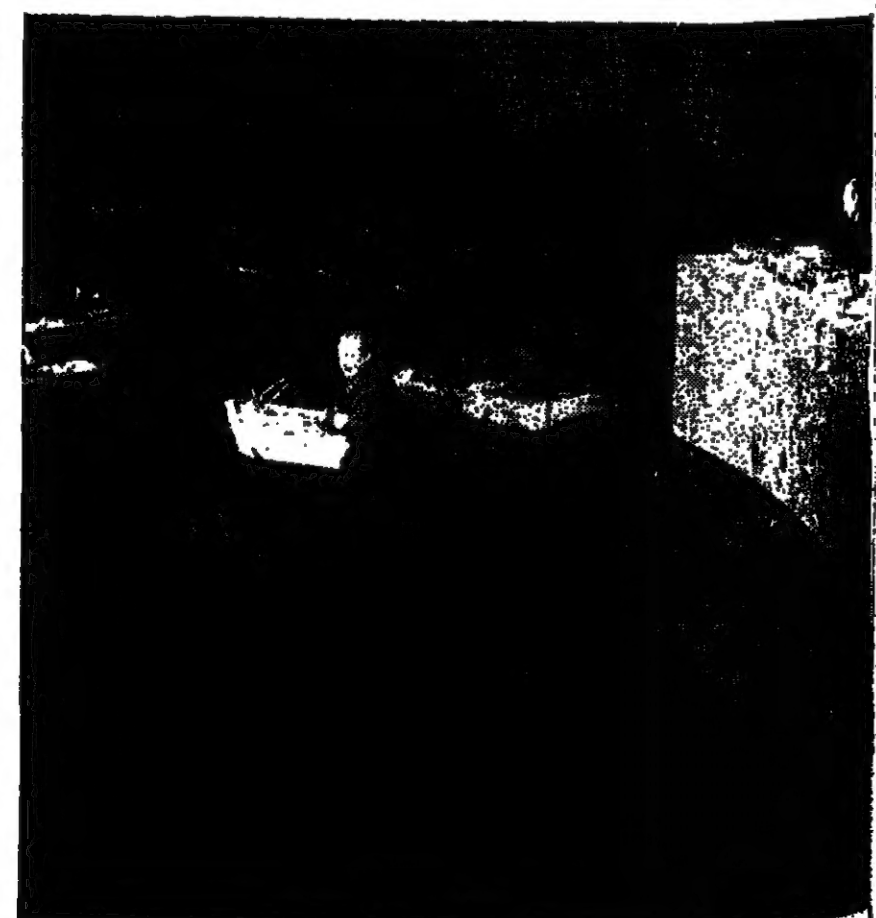
Please send me details of rates.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Brandt and Scheel at the UN

A DIARY IN PICTURES



(Photos: Marianne von der Lancken)

فلا من المرحلي

THE ARTS

Peter Hacks' latest play produced at Göttingen

A few golden-coloured paper stars hang from the blue-black firmament, a green-meadowed landscape with rolling countryside crosses stage. A small garden marked out by rocks contains trees that are obviously stage props. One of them bears the all-important apple. Adam and Eve, clad in green body-tights to give them the naked look, sleep the sleep of the Garden of Eden.

But the garden is surrounded by an oxygen tent. As round as the world, God would say. More like an oval, the Archangel Gabriel, his first creation, would retort. But the artificial trees, the green man and woman and the tent that represents the world are not well-matched, however much they may be based on medieval models.

God descends to Earth accompanied by music that is more reminiscent of a church than the universe. The vehicle in which he travels dressed like the saint of a Sunday School stamp is more like a stage prop than a divine chariot. The Archangel Gabriel who hovers in from the wings is as stiff and golden as an angel on a Christmas tree.

God asks his angel what he thinks of the world and the angel hesitates in much the same way as Socias is reluctant to tell his master Amphitryon the truth. But if the actor playing this Gabriel-cum-Socias part really wanted to be a Peter Hacks

figure he should not pretend to be a Molière-style Socias who suddenly finds himself in the prose role of the servant Sganarelle in *Don Juan*.

No, on the contrary, he ought to speak in rhyme, Hacks' rhyme which in his latest comedy *Adam and Eve* is even more polished, even more sing-song, even more skilful and interrupted and stimulated by more irony than in previous Hacks plays. But we shall return to this later.

After all, we have only progressed to the prologue. But this was sufficient at the play's premiere in Göttingen's Deutsches Theater to recognise the incredible confusion of primeval atmosphere and trashy pictures of creation, the far-flung range of dialectic arguments and the more home-spun dialogue, human message and fairy-tale and stage magic and conventional tricks.

A skilfully reinterpreted story about the expulsion from paradise sometimes emerged shame-faced from this confusion. Before the final curtain there was even a moral to point at: "You are right, Mankind." But where did this moral suddenly come from? What was connection with the two-hour paradise playlet that had casually continued with such complacency and coquetry?

Peter Hacks finished writing his comedy *Adam and Eve* in the autumn of



A scene from Hacks' *Adam and Eve* produced in Göttingen

(Photo: Irene La)

1972. Shortly afterwards he wrote an essay about his work on the play, his intentions and his difficulties.

Hacks, who cannot always be taken at his word even in this essay, closed with a Milton quotation that is supposed to typify both *Adam and Eve* and *Paradise Lost*. It is the quotation about the song which, although subjective, sounded so fine that even I felt was astonished.

Hacks is the only playwright we have to deal with in this article and his song of *Adam and Eve* is subjective and fine. Subjective above all, Hacks departed more and more from "revolutionary" writing during the course of the sixties.

His State, the German Democratic Republic, has its revolution behind Hacks, the poet of this State, has developed a post-revolutionary drama. "The subject of modern art is the relationship between Utopia and reality. There is no other way for Utopia to exist than in the reality that gradually develops towards it. The only state of perfect, attainable by reality is the process, self-perfection, in other words, imperfect state."

Hacks wrote this in 1966 in the preface of *Das Pötsche. Adam and Eve* in my opinion the most convincing writing during the course of the sixties.

Continued on page 11

Hans Scharoun's latest project - a theatre in Wolfsburg

its classical beauty and complete intimacy.

Scharoun opted self-confidently for simple materials, a blessing after all the buildings we have seen covered with aluminium and synthetics. Both seats and walls are made of light ashwood. The ceiling forms a contrast with its strict lines and hemp-coloured hue.

Technology and acoustics are given priority over the purely visual aspect. Large glass-fibre sound reflectors hang on the walls like giant bats. Because of the acoustic element, the chair backs in the circle are higher than in the stalls. Scharoun has dispensed with the conventional-style boxes and even people in the back row of the circle are near the stage.

Scharoun, despite all his avantgarde ideas, was unable to dispense with the peep-hole type of theatre but he did try to overcome the barrier between stage

and auditorium. The orchestra pit can be raised to form an apron and the steps leading down from the circle form a visual connection. All the seats can be reached from the interior area.

One new feature as far as theatres in this country are concerned is the 65-square-metre window in the auditorium to let in the daylight. Scharoun decorated it with a trellis pattern for aesthetic reasons.

Scharoun has also introduced other Baroque elements. The steps are adorned with balustrades of decorative iron covered with gold and the six pillars in the foyer are also covered with a golden bronze.

The foyer is unusually long and its glass facade opens out on to the town. The cloakrooms and a restaurant can be found on the other side. Scharoun always wanted to give people plenty of space to

walk and think about the play they have been watching, his colleagues claim.

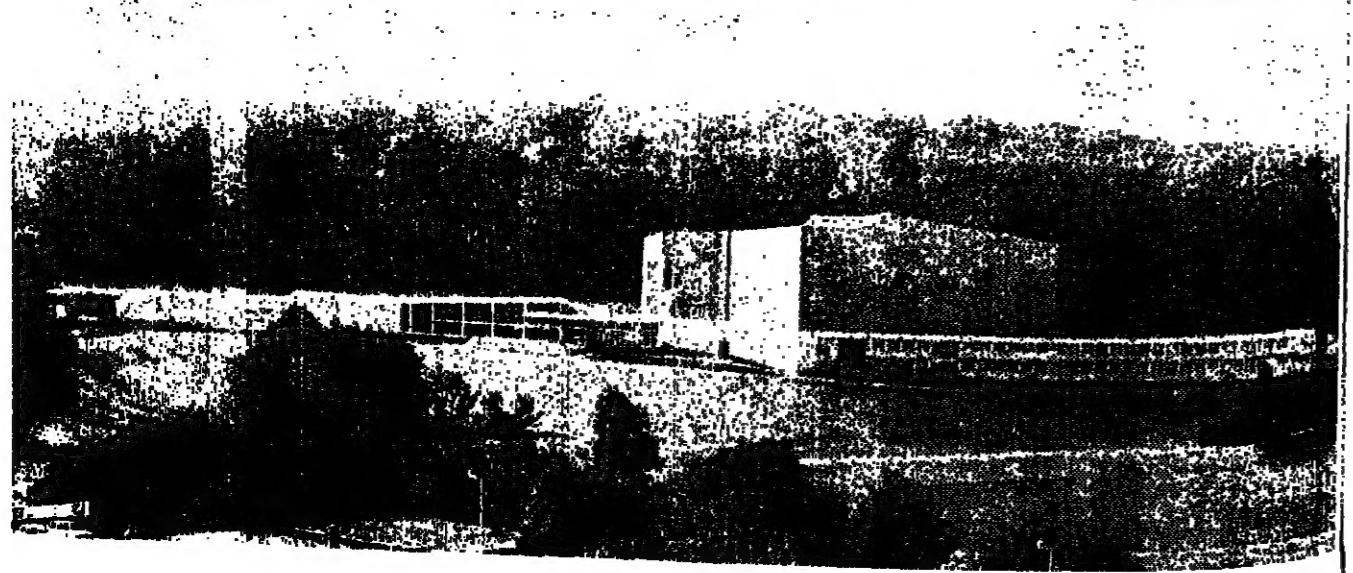
The external form of the only theatre that Scharoun has ever built arises out of one hand from its function. But setting on the edge of a proposed building is only able to see Utopia. That is a limitation, which is also reflected in economic elements.

God on the other hand is omnipresent and omniscient and has catered for "original sin" (what Gabriel would call departure from Utopia) in his plans for creation. Utopia only exists in a reality that gradually develops towards it. Original sin is the first real step forward in the development of Mankind, the first step forward on the path towards perfection. That is why Hacks' God

The theatre that the city of Wolfsburg has built for 25 million Marks does not fit and the theatrical world honour. It is far from proving extremely attractive. A number of ensembles have announced their desire to play there and performances in the early part of the season are fully booked.

(Photo: Fritz La)

Eva Ruthenfranz
(Die Welt, 2 October 1973)



THINGS SEEN

Art exhibitions in Cologne and Düsseldorf

KKM and IKI have been like brothers in arms along the banks of the Rhine. KKM was the (7th) Cologne Art Market and IKI the (3rd) International Art Fair in Düsseldorf.

Such was the rivalry that there was talk of applying for an injunction. But shortly before the two exhibitions of contemporary art were due to open agreement was reached on a scanty, jointly framed communiqué to the press, designed to procure an angry peace for the days on which these two exhibitions were running.

The conflicts of interest that existed could not, it was decided, be hammered out in court. Instead there was to be cooperation and in future the dates of the two fairs were to be jointly decided.

Thus there was no discussions of content and any other information released was vague. Art managers and art potentials for the most part expressed the view that it was not such a bad thing to draw up clear fronts at long last between isolated market exclusivity - in Cologne - and free market business in expansive environs, as in Düsseldorf at the "Neue Messe".

But what were the details of this contrasting picture in the autumn of 1973? At Cologne's Kunstthale and in the case of the Cologne Kunstverein forty



Le cri painted by URSULA (Schultze-Bühn) in 1972

(Photo: Katalog)

galleries presented the offerings of 532 artists. Thirteen of these galleries were foreign. Last year with 43 galleries participating the turnover was five million Marks.

The sponsor of the KKM is the "Association of Progressive German Art

Dealers". This year for the first time the Association awarded its own prize to an official backer of contemporary art. The Association chose Willen J.H.B. Sandberg, for many years the Curator of the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam.

Exclusivity of works on exhibition was the hallmark of the KKM. Galleries mostly concentrate on just a few artists who seem to them to be important. Thus the selection of what is put on show is the free choice of each gallery proprietor. In order to make the scope of the material as a whole more easy to scan each of the galleries participating concentrated their works in a certain room.

It was noticeable on the surface of it that in certain departments the tableau was much in evidence. Object Art and Grotesqueries appear to be on the wane, and were occasionally not in evidence at all. In Halls 10 to 12 at the Düsseldorfer Neue Messe the observer is struck by the prodigiousness of the artists and gallery owners. Three hundred and eleven gallery owners from this country and abroad have pumped their spectacular collections of modern art into this the largest of the showpiece fairs of modern art.

Last year we hear that this onslaught produced a turnover of fourteen million Marks. Boasting of successes in this way is part and parcel of the business of running fairs of this kind. It is in no way *disputat*.

Those in the know when it comes to modern art have their doubts about whether there were really sales of nineteen million Marks-worth of art on the banks of the Rhine last autumn.

Time and again we hear about attempts to bring home modern art to the ordinary man with exhibitions such as the mammoth show in Düsseldorf. With this large supply of modern art it is attempted to create interest, but as prices continue to rocket the whole idea is reduced to absurdity.

At the moment public museums and galleries are struggling along with budgets that have been frozen, so just who is responsible for creating this massive turnover in modern art.

It can only be the mythical beast known as the private collector. Indeed for him there is a supply of the classical and provocative modern art the like of which has never been known before.

To what extent has Hacks removed his fine verse to a Nirvana where he views drama as a "celebration of human possibilities, a display of riches obtained or obtainable and the pride of Man in himself"?

How far has his "Classicism" become more than ever a symptom of the conditions leading to the establishment of the German Democratic Republic?

Stephan Stroux's production of the play in Göttingen and Wolf Münzner's stage design stressed the Christmas fairy-tale aspects. Might it not have been objective criticism of Hacks who once again sets out to express great things in a great way and ignores the minor aspects of reality? This would not have been criticism of socialist Utopia but scepticism as to the means of depicting the path towards it.

Gerd Jäger

(Die Zeit, 5 October 1973)

A dramatic climax to this whole trend is reached in Düsseldorf with the Picasso head, produced during his Cubist period. This painting from the Schmelz Gallery is offered at 2,500,000 Marks!

And elsewhere people's money is splashed around fairly generously. Two very similar works by the artist Domenico Gnoli from Rome are offered at 200,000 and 250,000 Marks.

In Cologne as in Düsseldorf the preponderance is for smaller and medium-sized pictures. The Düsseldorf Fair, which is also entitled "Market for Topical Art", defies all aesthetic protests by offering kitschy Symbolists from the late nineteenth century and has been having another go at testing the marketability of Hans Makart. Thus the market for modern art is expected to swing away from its present clamouring for topicality back to the fields of "nostalgia".

The catalogue of the Düsseldorf fair with its 600 pages is evidently not designed as a companion for anyone walking through the halls.

Safety's the word

In Cologne too a greater degree of aristocracy is shown in this sphere. The catalogue for the KKM offers a number of basic essays on the situation on the contemporary art market.

Safety, even in the art world, appears to be the new slogan. We see in slogan form the new fashion of Surrealism with its ramifications stretching to fantastic art.

Constructivism and Neo-Constructivism are enjoying renewed popularity to the same degree as the expansion of the Naive. Classical Modern commands top prices - small works by Kandinsky and Marc are on sale by a Munich gallery for 12,000 Mark.

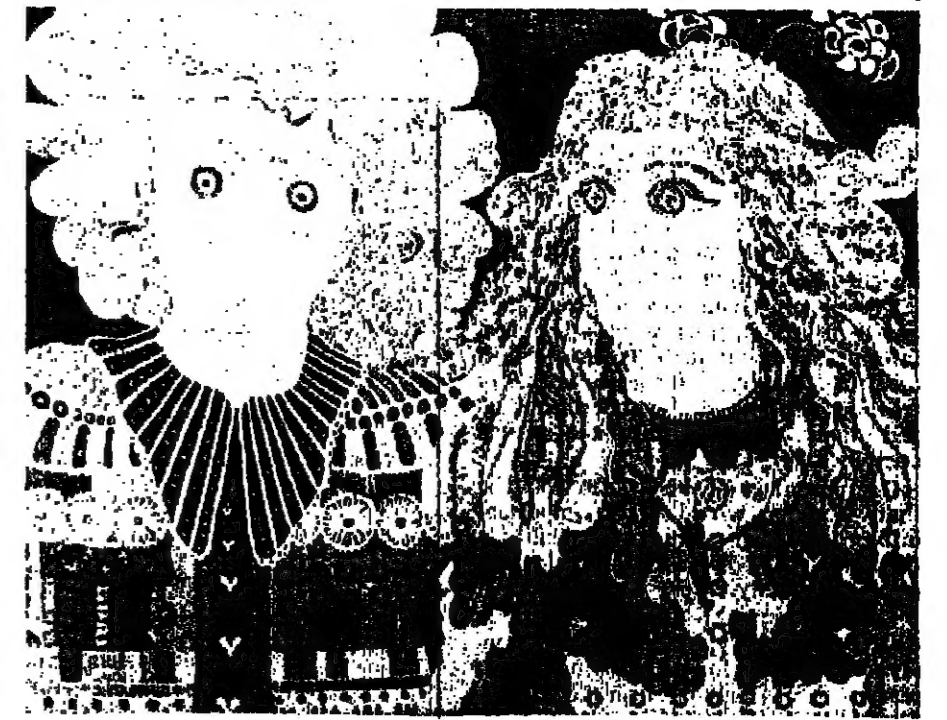
At Düsseldorf, Kunstthale there is an exhibition "Pro pekt 73" running parallel to the art markets. This has the title "Maler, Painter, Printmaker" and includes about one hundred new works by forty contemporary artists.

Here we can see clearly the reaction to the great propaganda wave of the documenta Realists in the making. Eighteen galleries specialising in the avantgarde are taking part in this "pilot exhibition", as Kunstthale curator Jürgen Harten described it.

Once again there is a chance that the last of the informal epoch shall be the first of the new introverted monochrome phase, which we can see in embryonic form here with the tableaux of 1973.

Wolfgang Stauch-von Quitzow

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 October 1973)



Akmen's Noces à Londres

(Photo: Katalog)

Ivo Hauptmann dies

Painter Ivo Hauptmann died in Hamburg at the age of 87. Hauptmann was born in 1886 in Hamburg and was a founder member of the Sezzion.

The eldest son of dramatist Gerhart Hauptmann, he was born in Berlin in 1886. After the Second World War he taught at the state art college in Hamburg (now the Academy of Graphic Arts). In 1963 he received the Edwin Scharff Prize.

In his early years Ivo Hauptmann came under the influence of Paul Signac and Pointillism. Hauptmann met Signac in Paris when he was studying there at the age of seventeen. Later on he became a disciple of Louis Corinth in Berlin and Ludwig von Hofmann in Weimar.

In his Weimar days he met Edvard Munch and was influenced by him. Many exhibitions of Hauptmann's work have been held, for instance in Hamburg in 1957, Heidelberg and Duisburg in 1958 and Hamburg again in 1962 and 1964.

(Draemar Nachrichten, 29 September 1973)

MEDICINE

Computers move into medicine to aid not supplant the doctor

Views differ concerning the use of computers in the field of medicine. Pessimists paint the gloomy picture of a dehumanised health service in which doctors are gradually replaced by electronic brains. Optimists hope that doctors will be freed from their tedious administrative work and so have more time for their patients. The danger of doctors making a mistake cannot be lessened, I cannot yet be judged for certain which side is right as medicine only discovered the merits of the computer a few years ago.

Every year some five hundred new diseases are discovered throughout the world. There are already well over thirty thousand clearly defined syndromes and the figure will more than double in the next twenty years. These complaints can be diagnosed by means of almost two hundred thousand different symptoms and this figure too is constantly on the increase.

But it is not only the number of different diseases that impose such a strain on the individual doctor's memory. There are an estimated sixty thousand drugs available in the Federal Republic, all with their own specific effects and side-effects.

Medical knowledge doubles every fifteen years or so. But the average doctor in the Federal Republic is 57 years old and has been practising for thirty years. In other words, when he passed his medical exams three quarters of what is known today was still undiscovered.

The flood of new information is channelled through just under fourteen thousand medical journals which publish close on one million separate articles every year. That amounts to 2,700 articles a day. It goes without saying that this figure too is constantly increasing.

Let us stay with the average doctor. He would have to spend thirteen hours a day for twelve years reading medical journals in order to catch up on developments in one specialist sector since he took his final examinations. But medical knowledge would have almost doubled in these twelve years.

General practitioners cannot specialise in one particular branch of medicine and they face an almost hopeless struggle if they are to keep up with new developments. Private files containing everything they may one day need but cannot commit to memory would soon outgrow a normal practice.

Electronic data-processing can provide effective help in such cases. Central data banks can store all available medical information, the various symptoms, the diseases they can indicate and the composition and effects of all drugs on the market. Doctors could obtain any information they needed via a monitor installed in their practice.

The system could have a second stage added to it. Doctors would then feed information about their patients - their medical history, the methods of treatment employed, the prescribed drugs and their effect - into the central computer.

One advantage of this system would be that doctors would have important information such as drug compatibility at their fingertips in case of accident or other emergency.

Can a computer therefore replace a doctor completely by supplying diagnoses? It cannot for a large number of reasons. It can only confirm the doctor's diagnosis. Treatment by computer belongs to the realms of science fiction.

Professor Leiber, head of Frankfurt University's "Documentation and Research Department for Clinical Nosology and Semiotics", recently explained why at a seminar arranged by the computer firm Sperry Univac. Nosology incidentally is the nomenclature and classification of diseases while semiotics deals with the symptoms.

Professor Leiber, a paediatrician, claims that he is halfway towards becoming a computer specialist. At present he is gaining experience in this sector by trying to feed information about some sixty thousand links between symptoms and syndromes into a computer.

He describes the difficulties posed by language, terms and definitions as extremely great. The technical equipment exists for such a task - described as specialists as hardware. The major difficulty here as in other sectors lies with the programming, the software.

But even if this problem is solved in the near future and the computer has a store of all necessary data in the best possible form, it would still be a long way before a diagnosis could be made electronically as the information emerging in the doctor-patient sector before the computer processing system would need to be of the same high quality as the stored programme. There are no solutions in sight to this problem.

The usefulness of the information the doctor feeds into the computer depends amongst other things on whether the patient is able to provide the doctor with a more or less accurate description of his complaint, on whether the doctor enjoys his complete confidence, has recognised all the symptoms occurring and has been able to describe them succinctly.

At the same time it must be taken into account that few symptoms can be measured and described with corresponding accuracy. Things become difficult when the doctor has to express smells, feelings and visual and aural perception in such a way that the computer can cope with the information.

Professor Leiber believes that the loss of information can amount to as much as ninety per cent as the doctor has to convert his findings into a linguistically clear form that the computer will understand.

Only minor changes can be expected. Professor Leiber's department for instance is trying to find the average German face by means of picture statistics. Once this has been discovered, divergences



A computer programed to help doctors in operation

from the norm caused by disease can be described in a form intelligible to a computer.

Even a system involving only the face is extremely complicated. One average face is not enough. You need the average faces of a twenty-year-old male, a fifty-year-old woman or a four-week-old baby boy for instance. On top of this, the average form of complaints reflected by the form of the face must also be calculated.

Even this would not satisfy anything like the basic conditions for computer diagnosis. This state of affairs will probably never change as doctors will always fail to recognise individual symptoms - the most widespread diseases today have between ten and thirty individual symptoms - and not describe others correctly.

Even the most perfect computer system - and there is no such thing as a perfect computer today - would be unable to piece together a proper picture of the complaint if the information it is fed is incomplete and in some cases incorrect.

Computers cannot produce complete diagnoses today, nor will they be able to in the foreseeable future for that matter. They can help doctors make a diagnosis by storing a wealth of information that human memory would be unable to remember and supplying this data when required.

Computers could even quiz doctors about whether various specific symptoms were in evidence in cases where they are given incomplete information. This would provide doctors with an additional aid as they can easily overlook individual symptoms when faced with so many. It must be emphasised that this cannot be equated in any way with a lack of medical expertise.

A central medical computer system

ORDER FORM

I/we hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE until further notice at the following rates (postage included):

	Deutsche Marks	U.S. Dollars	Pounds Sterling
Six months	12.50	5.00	2.00
Twelve months	25.00	10.00	4.00

(Underline whatever applicable)

Messrs / Mr. Mrs / Miss

Name

Profession

Street

City

Zip Code

Country

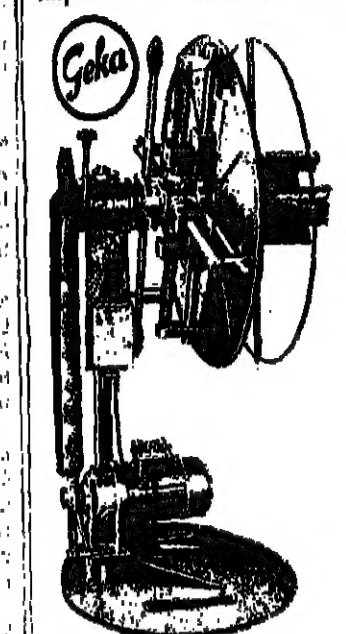
Please return the completed order form to:
THE GERMAN TRIBUNE · FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMBH
23 Schöne Aussicht, 2 Hamburg 76 · Federal Republic of Germany

We export suitings, shirtings, jersey and upholstery, printed piece goods.

Please contact:
GUSTAV BURMEISTER
Hamburg 1, Moendeburgstr. 11
W.-Germany
Textile-Exporter since 1912

Automatic motor-driven
reeling-up and unreeling
Hasps

vertical and horizontal
type for up to 20 tons coil weight
Gebr. Kemmerich
Maschinenfabrik
D-3952 Attendorf · P. O. Box 250
Telephone 4011 · Telex: 0874720



Geka

could both help the doctor with diagnoses and take over a series of important though time-wasting responsibilities. Professor Leiber named a few of the more important:

• Diagnosis administration system: Information about patients' previous medical history, hospital reports or specific factors could be obtained at any time of the day or night from any public or private telephone.

• Appointments system: The computer could send patients appointment cards during their period of treatment, arrange the doctor's personal timetable, emergency and night services and ensure that a deputy is always available when a doctor goes on holiday.

• Accounts: computers can be entrusted with the financial aspects of a doctor's practice and work out his tax bills, the amount of money he is to receive from the medical insurance scheme. Instead of relying on the quarterly statement of accounts now usual the doctor could obtain information about his financial situation at any time and thus gain a better idea of whether his practice is economically viable or not.

• Hospital beds control: With the help of a computer doctors would be able to find out immediately where a hospital bed was available for a particular case without having to take long delays into account or wasting time telephoning a number of hospitals.

• Patient/drug information: computers could provide information in every individual case about effects, counter-effects, incompatibility and dosage, keep a check on prescriptions and under certain circumstances even complete individual dietary plans.

• Automatic laboratory system: The results of all measurements such as electrocardiograms as well as laboratory analyses can be registered automatically, their quality and plausibility checked and the information added to the patient's files.

Because of the high costs involved, for no other reason, a complex medical computer system of this type could only be built up as a joint venture on the part of all medical practitioners in the country.

Apart from the question of finance, a number of other problems have still to be solved. Technology poses the least difficulty. It is far more complex to translate medical knowledge into computer language and allocate the stored data to the individual patients without making a mistake. It is still not certain how this private information can be protected from abuse. Doctors will have to adapt to what is now technologically possible and it is no exaggeration to claim that computers will change medicine.

J. Schmidt-Feick

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger; 29 September 1973)

OPEL
MERCEDES
PEUGEOT
and other
European
models

ask the specialists
all vehicles
brand new or
second hand

GEORG H. LÜHRS
P.O. BOX 500952
D-2 Hamburg 50
Phone: (0411) 5231613
Fed. Rep. of Germany

**VANS
LORRIES
BUSES**

Spare Parts and Accessories
for Textile Machines

Spinning
Weaving
Finishing
Knitting

OVEREX
Horst Schultz
Rabalen 88
D - 2000 Hamburg 1
Tel. 32 4024 Telex 02-161141

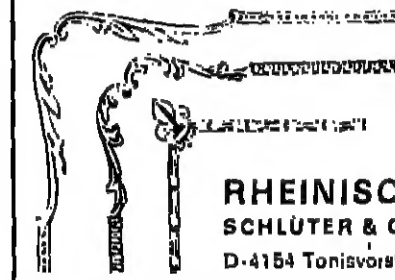
Technical
brushes

for all
purposes
made from
a variety
of
materials



Specialists
for brushes
and
roller-brushes
for all
industrial uses

HOUBEN & CO.
488 Moendeburgstr.
Fed. Rep. of Germany



DECORATIONS
with Wooden Mouldings and Plastic Ornaments - see our
COLLECTION ROYAL

RHEINISCHE ZIERLEISTENFABRIK
SCHLÜTER & CO.
D-4154 Tonisvorst 2 · P. O. Box 30 · Tel. 021 56/7223 · Telex 0853418

SECOND HAND AND NEW CARS, TRUCKS, BUSES

in excellent condition
Mercedes and Peugeot mainly
and other German and foreign brands
workshop equipment - small aeroplanes
STELLING & WAGNER

32 Hamburg 33, P.O. Box 366, Fed. Rep. of Germany
Telex: 02-174233 stwa d
Phone: 61 42 41 cables: Stellwagen Hamburg

Specialized suppliers for genuine + replacement spare parts for German cars and trucks
• Complete engines and engine units
• Speciality: Waterpumps, VW-Crankshafts, connecting rods
• Garage and Service Station equipment
• For your requirements of french vehicle parts and truck parts please contact us or directly our associated

Office in Paris: C.O.F.F.I.M.A. 3, Rue L'Olive Paris 18
206-20-42, Telex 68 121 COMOTO.

HERMES EXPORT KG
Hamburg-Schönefeld, P. O. Box 1148
Telephone (0411) 830 70 21, Telex 02 11267 herco d

Schmidt's PINE NUTRIENT

Keeps firs and spruces green
Special salt for preventing conifers turning brown owing to trace element deficiencies.

• Pine nutrient supplies to the soil the deficient nutrients and thus enhances the growth of the roots and improves nutrient absorption.
• Pine nutrient promotes growth, produces longer annual shoots, and the casting of needles is prevented.
• Pine nutrient increases the resistance towards infestation by animal pests and fungus diseases.

Manufacturer and distributor:
W. Schmidt D-4048 Bülthgen · Bahnhof, 9 · W. Germany

STAIRCASES

hand-operated
and fully automatic
Attic Stairs
of wood, aluminium, steel tube
Flat-Roof Ladder Staircases



WILH. HENKE KG

Factory of Attic Stairs
P. O. Box 24
D-4991 Alswede
W. Germany
Phone: (05743) 211
Telex No. 09 7240
henke-d

Technical documentation
Glossbook with 100 pictures

We supply:
all kinds of
FOOD-SPECIALITIES
Also:

Machines, Apparatuses Metal- and
Hardware, Pharmaceuticals,
-bases, -essences, -oils,
-compounds, perfume oils,
Electrical Household Equipment

ERNST H. BUSCH
D-2 Hamburg 36 · Grosse Bleichen 31
Phone 34 44 55 · Cables Pharmatrade

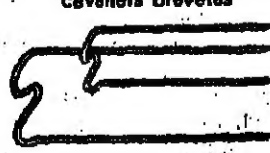
FLORIST-WIRE

white or blue annealed, green-lacquered, any desired thickness and length.
fil coupé, recuit blanc ou bleu, laqué vert n'importe quelle dimension.



FERN PINS

cavaliers brevets



Specified inquiries requested:

Aug. Peddinghaus
P. O. Box 447
D-5670 Hemmer/Westf.
Fed. Rep. of Germany

Dieter Helling
(Die Welt, 4 October 1973)